REYNOLDSVILLE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1892.

Miscellaneous. C. MITCHELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on West Main street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, Reynoldsville, Pa.

DR. B. E. HOOVER,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Resident dentist. In building near Methodist church, opposite Arnold block. Gentleness in operating.

motels.

HOTEL MCCONNELL.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

FRANK J. BLACK, Proprietor.

The leading hotel of the town. Headquarters for commercial men. Steam heat, free bus, bath rooms and closers on every floor, sample rooms, billiard room, telephone connections, &c.

HOTEL BELNAP.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

GREEN & CONSER, Proprietors.

Physiches in every particular. Located in the very centre of the business part of town. Free hus to and from trains and commodious sample rooms for commercial travelers.

A MERICAN HOTEL,

BROOKVILLE, PA. BUFFINGTON & LONG, Prop's.

Omnibus to and from all trains. European restaurant. House heated and lighten by gas. Hot and cold water. Western Union Telegraph office it building. The hotel is fitted with all the modern conveniences.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-BURG RALLWAY.

The short line between Dulbols, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Budale, Rochester, Ningars Falls and points in the upper oil

region.
On and after November 22d, 180, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falis Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as fol-

ger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sanday, as follows:

7:10 A. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For points North between Falls Creek and Bradford.

9:55 A. M.—Bunfalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway Joinsonburg, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester; connecting at Johnsonburg with P. & E. train 3, for Wilcox, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

10:45 A. M.—Accommodation—For DuBols, Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

120 P. M.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beschtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

1:55 P. M.—Mail—For DuBols, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Walston.

8:53 F.M.—Accommodation—For DuBols, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

7: Talins Arrive—7:10 A. M., Accommodation Punxsutawney; 19:35 A. M., Mail from Walston and Punxsutawney; 19:45 A. M., Accommodation from Punxsutawney; 4:35 P. M., Mail from Buffalo and Rochester; Sta P. M., Accommodation from Punxsutawney; 4:35 P. M., Mail from Buffalo and Rochester; Sta P. M., Accommodation from Bradford, Thousand mile theets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

1. H. McIstrynk, Agent, Falls creek, Pa. Geo, W. Bartiatt, Jos. P. Thompson General Supt. Gen. Pas. Agent Brudford, Pa. Rochester, N. Y.

GEO, W. HARL General Supt. Brudford, Pa. A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday,

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No.5.	No. 9.	117	100
Red Bank Lawsonham New Bethleham Oak Ridge Millytille Maysville Summerville Breokville Fuller Reymoidsville Fancoast Falls Creek DuBois Sabula Winternburn Penfield Tyler Glen Fisher Benezette Grant Driftwood	10 54 11 28 11 30 11 43 12 05 12 43 12 43 12 43 1 100 1 100 1 42 2 00 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10 2 10	4 30 4 44 5 185 5 29 5 55 6 32 6 50 6 50 7 7 13	6 15 6 54 6 57 02 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 8 22 8 22 8 8 22 8 9 00		1 40
CONTROL OF	WEST	WARD			
STATIONS.	No.2	No.6	No.10	106	110
Driftwood	10 6		6 30 7 06 7 21 7 41 7 55 8 07 8 10 8 27		P. M.

Trains daily except Sunday.

DANID McCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT. JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L. PASS. AGT., Pittsburg, Pa

> DO YOU NEED A NEW ATTIRE?

If so, and you want a good fitting and well made suit at a reasonable figure you will re-ceive same by placing your order with

J.C.Froehliche, THE ARTISTIC TAILOR,

Next door to Hotel McConnell, REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

"THE STAR"

Fine

Specialties

WRAPS AND CLOTHING.

DRESS GOODS.

OUR MOTTO

Good Goods

AT LOW PRICES.

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DEALER IN

Dry Goods.

Notions AND

Underwear,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

WRAPS.

HATS AND MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Shoes.

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Grocery Boomers

BUY WHERE YOU CAN

GET ANYTHING YOU WANT. FLOUR, Salt Meats, Smoked Meats,

> CANNED GOODS. TEAS, COFFEES

Country Produce.

FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, AND CIGARS,

Everything in the line of Fresh Groceries, Feed, Etc.

Goods delivered free any place in town. Call on us and get prices.

W. C. Schultz & Son.



WE GAN SAVE YOU MONEY

WE HANDLE THE FINEST LINE OF Ladies'. Gentlemen's AND Children's Shoes in

Town.

Fine Goods a Specialty

REEDS

Shoe Store

Ladies Who Wear Oxford Ties

We have the largest stock ever brought to town; and all the latest ties on the market; prices away down. Call and see same.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN

REED'S Shoe Store,

REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.

Dry Goods.

Notions. Boots, and Shoes, **Fresh Groceries** Flour and Feed.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

OPERA · HOUSE · BLOCK, Reynoldsville, Pa.

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The Leading Jeweler of Reynoldsville

Wishes to announce to the readers of this paper that he carries a full and complete line of

Watches - and - Jewelry.

REPAIRING OF -::-

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

A SPECIALTY.

ENGRAVING ON ALL GOODS SOLD FREE OF CHARGE.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THREE DESIGNATIONS

HEBREW, ISRAELITE, JEW; THEIR MEANING AND THEIR USE.

The Etymology and Historical Significance of the Names Applied to the Descendents of Abraham-A Rabbi's Explanation That Is Interesting.

It is not an unfrequent occurrence that I am asked which of the three appellations given to our people, Hebrew, Israelite or Jew, be the more correct or acceptable. I have no doubt that one or the other among you have had similar questions to answer, nor that you ex-perienced some difficulty in shaping your reply. In books, periodicals and daily papers, in public meetings and private conversations, these words are used either indiscriminately or with an apparent doubt as to whether or not one or the other would be preferable, or perhaps objectionable. In order to form a correct opinion it would appear necessary to have some knowledge of the etymology, origin and former usage of these terms.

Hebrew-in our sacred tongue called "Ibri"—is derived from "avar" "to cross," "come over." It was first applied by the ancient inhabitants of Palestine to the family of our ancestor Abraham, who, migrating from Mesopotamia to Palestine, had to cross or pass over the river Euphrates. It was the name by which the Jews were known to fereigners in ancient days. Thus Joseph is spoken of by the Egyptians, and intro-duced himself to them as an "Ibri" or "Hebrew." Miriam asks Pharaoh's daughter whether she should go and call a "Hebrew" woman. Moses speaks to Pharaoh of the "God of the Hebrews." and the Prophet Jonah tells the heathen mariners, "I am a Hebrew."

The second term, "Israel," "Israelite," is to be traced to the story of Jacob wrestling with a mysterious being at "Peniel," when he was told, "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel," that is, "striving with God. victorious in God," or, as Gesendus translates, "soldier (or champion) of God."

Thus the term Israel or Israelite points to the mission of the children of our race—to wrestle with or battle against any forces hostile to their sacred trust. at the same time foreshadowing their

final triump and victory.

The name "Israel" became the national name of the twelve tribes collectively. Later, after the division of the kingdom under Jeroboam, the name applied only to the ten seceding tribes forming the northern kingdom, known as the kingdom of Israel, in contradistinction to the southern kingdom, consisting chiefly of the tribes of Judah, Benjamin and Levi. After the destruction of the ten tribe kingdom we find the old name Israel again used to desig-nate the people of the kingdom of Ju-dah, and the name "Israel" collectively. and "Israelite" individually, has to this

day remained in common usage.

The third appellation, "Jehudi" or "Jew," originates in the name given by Jacob's wife, Leah, to her fourth son. "Judah" or "Jehudah," meaning praise or thanks to God. For at his birth the mother exclaimed, "This time I will give thanks unto the Lord!" The name was worthily borne by the noble and sturdy son of Jacob, whose record throughout is without stain or blemish. ndah, named was the most numerous, enterprising and valiant among all the tribes of israel. During the march through the desert Judah's place was in the van of

The traditional standard of the tribe was a lion's whelp, with the words, "Arise, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered." Later the name "Jehudi," or "Jew." was applied to a member of the kingdom of Judah (after the separathe kingdom of Judah (after the separa-tion of the kingdom of Israel), even to those not of the tribe of Judah, proof of which we find in the fact that in the book of Eather Mordecai, though of the tribe of Benjamin, is called "Ish Jehu-di." a "Jehudi" or "Jew." After the re-turn from the Babylonian captivity all the mannham of the new state were the members of the new state were called Jehudim, Jews or Judeans, the name being extended to the remnants of the people scattered throughout the na-

So much as to the etymelogy and historical significance of the names "He-brew," "Israelite" and "Jew." From it it appears that among the three the first, "Hebrew," is the most ancient and first, "Hebrew," is the most ancient and remote. And as in ancient days, by it the Jew was distinguished from foreigners, so today it would appear that in order to point out anything distinctively Jewish the word Hebrew is more properly applied. Thus we speak of a Hebrew language, Hebrew literature, Hebrew melodies, etc. Otherwise the appellations Israelite and Jew, or Israelitish and Jewish, are more frequently employed as more expressive and characteristic in their meaning and important in history. tant in history.

Of the two the former is a name of

Of the two the former is a name of honorable distinction, referring to the divine calling of Israel, the spiritual combat of truth against falsehood, of light against darkness, in which our people were enlisted as a nation, in which they were still engaged when, with the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple than cassed to ALL BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

Opposite Stoke's Drug Store.

with the fall of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple, they ceased to be a nation, and which will not terminate until, in the fullness of time, God's light, and truth will finally triumph.

And with the name "Israelite" that of "Jew" the children of our race will ever proudly bear and cherish. They trace

its origin to the noble ancestor, and brave and distinguished tribe, whose name was perpetuated in the kingdom of Judah, loyal and true to its ancestral faith and traditions.

And when the autonomy of Israel as a nation was destroyed its fragments—though scattered broadcast over the earth—were still closely united by the strange spell of that ancient name Jehudi or Jew, by which, individually, we were and still are wont to call each other, and by which we are chiefly recognized by the world.—A Rabbi in Washington Star.

How It Feels to Have a Lion Bite You. Mr. Inverarity, a member of the Bombay bar, says: "So large an animal as a lion coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but on the contrary felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which I believe is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpiess with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves. and the fewer bites you can get off with

the better "All the wounds are centers of inflam mation and blood poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the liou's jaws may be inferred from the fact that the lioness that seized me, although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some claw wounds were mere scratches. which I attribute to the fact that they clutch at the surface of your coat, think ing it is all solid underneath, and so reach the fiesh pretty late. In fact, my coat was torn in some places without

any corresponding wound beneath.
"I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers, as a rule, immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned, and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go off, as she was occupied in biting the rifle.' -London Times.

Fifty Kinds of Electric Fishes.

According to the statements of the English naturalist, Professor Stirling, there are in existence today upward of fifty species of fishes having more or less specialized organs, the function of which is the generation of electric discharges. The fishes differ widely, sometimes strikingly, from each other, belonging mostly to different families, and occasionally even to different orders of the "Pisces." In structure they closely resemble the other species of the genera to which they severally belong, differ-ing from them, with an occasional exception, mainly in the possession of organs for electric generation.

The well known "electric rays," for example, of which Nicholson mentions three and Gunther six, are the most prominent. These rays are found in the Atlantic and Indian oceans and the Mediterranean sea, and are seen in the English channel, or even farther north; while other electric fishes are still more cosmopolitan, though most of them inhabit limited areas and warm waters.-Electricity.

A Phrase That Is Not English. "I will give a prize of \$100 to any one who can prove that the expression 'don't 'doncherknow,' was ever used in England by a real Englishman," declared a person of the British persuasion the other

"The phrase had its origin in Philadelphia, where it is much in vogue, because certain dudes there believe it is English. No Englishman ever says 'Don't you know.' The expression he does use is 'You know,' such as 'I'm going up to London, you know, to get me new trousers, you know.

"This may be a startler for certain young men about town, who by dint of great practice are able to interject 'doncherknow' at about every ten words in their conversation. I'm sorry to hurt their feelings."—New York Herald.

It Needs No Guards

The smallest, simplest and best protected postoffice in the world is in the Straits of Magellan and has been there for many years. It consists of a small painted keg or cask, and is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in a manner so that it floats free, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to take letters out and put others in. This curious postoffice is unprovided in. This curious postoffice is unprovided with a postmaster, and is therefore under the protection of all the navies of the world. Never in the history of this unique "office" has its privilege been abused.—Philadelphia Press.

His Election Cost Him Four Cents. Mr. H. R. Williams may be complimented upon the economy he exercised in seeking re-election to the Middlesex in seeking re-election to the Middlesex county council, his expenses being set down at twopence. This fairly beats the "record." Mr. Deputy Bedford's election expenses were said to be but ninepence on one occasion, but he must pale his ineffectual fires before the superior financial prowess of Mr. Williams.—London City Press.

Depth of the Mediterranean. The Austrian government has made a number of soundings in the Mediterranean, and the greatest depth reached was 2,406 fathoms, which is deeper than any sounding yet recorded for that body of water.—New York Journal.

SENSITIVE MACHINES.

TYPEWRITERS ARE JEALOUS OF THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

Why It Is That the Expert Manipulator of the Keys of the Writing Machine Are Particular About the Care of Their Favorites-Fingers Travel Miles.

Stories innumerable have been told relative to the engineer and the sympathy existing between him and his loco-motive. Veracious writers have reveled in singular tales in which the engineer's superstitious mind and the locomotive's almost animal instinct have been the chief and bewildering features. But the remarks of a girl typewriter the other day open an almost limitless field of thought and discussion, and discovers a new subject for the dissertation of pay-

chological students.
"My typewriter is intelligent," said this human typewriter, referring to her mechanical friend.

"That is, I understand it and it understands me. I wouldn't lend it to anyone. It's a sensitive little thing, and its resentment at being loaned out would soon be manifested to me when I again attempted to use it. Skillful typewriters are extremely jealous in the care of their instruments. I have several very dear friends engaged in the same business, yet not one could obtain the use of my typewriter, and I am confident they could not be induced to lend me theirs.

Investigation shows these statements to be correct. Those who have their own machines never lend them even for temporary use, while in large offices, where the firms furnish the instruments. each of the latter has a certain operator, and no one else is allowed its use. Fanciful as the idea is that the prosaic writing machine should resemble the violin in its readiness to respond to familiar hands and its consequent rebellion at being used by strangers, there is no doubt in the minds of the typewriters as to its be-ing a solemn and important fact.

"Whatever the reason," said the sup intendent of an establishment wh typewriters are sold, "a machine t has been constantly used by a cert person is ruined for that person by so one else's use of it. This refers to pert typewriters-those who do my work and whose constant practice ! developed a remarkable rate of spec-So pronounced has this opinion become and so luxuriantly has the idea flourished and so luxuriantly has the idea nourisned that typewriters are usually furnished in cabinets that can be locked and are then secure from molestation. I know of no explanation for this queer state of affairs. Machines are made by the dozen; the pieces that form the machines are made by the hundred, yet each complete machanical typewriter has what is plete mechanical typewriter has what is known as a distinct 'touch.'

"An operator may try several ma-chines before she finds one to her liking, and when she does no other will she use. An experiment was once made for the purpose of testing this. An operator of a particularly sensitive and nervous temperament, and who was particularly annoying in her complaints regarding the use of her typewriter by others, was blindfolded and tried in rapid succession fifty different machines of the same make. To every one's surprise she se lected the one she had been in the habit

of using. Few people know the amount of man ing or realize the distance the hands travel in a day's work. Probaby few of

travel in a day's work. Probaby few of
the typewriters themselves appreciate
it. Yet their hands cover a distance
they would never think of covering with
their legs unless necessity compelled it.
The highest rate of speed ever attained is 200 words a minute. This is
supposed to be the result of the most
rapid movements the human hands arcapable of. The person making the
record maintained this speed for or
four consecutive minutes, and has never
been able to exceed that limit. Assuming the words average six letters apiecs. been able to exceed that limit. Assuming the words average six letters aplied, 1,200 letters a minute were written, is estimated that to make each letter the fingers are raised a height of the fingers are raised a height of the finger are raised a height of the fingers are raised a height of the fore each letter is struck. So this expect hand in writing these 200 words. pert's hand in writing these 200 words traveled 4,800 inches, or 400 feet, dur-ing the minute in which she wrote 200

ing the minute in which she wrote 200 words.

But this is unusual, of course. Very rapid writing is a speed of seventy-five words a minute, and this rate is too fast for comfort. Practical work is ten pages of legal paper an hour. Each page contains 300 words. Six hours' steady writing can be regarded as an entire day's work. This is a speed of fifty words a minute, and the practical worker writes during the day sixty pages—18,000 words, or 108,000 letters. If her finger travels four inches to make each letter, during the day it travels 432,000 inches.

each letter, during the day it travels 432,000 inches.

This provides for the perpendicular movement only, and it is fair to increase this distance by one-third to estimate the distance the hands travel over the keyboard in a horizontal direction. This total sum in inches is 576,000. This is equivalent to 48,000 feet, or a little over nine miles a day. In a week the hands can cover fifty-four miles, and in a year's steady application to business over 3,800 miles.

So the vagary of the male and female

So the vagary of the male and female typewriters can in a large measure be excused and their preference for their respective machines